

Management Area, northeast Oregon canyon grasslands with *Pseudoroegneria spicata*, *Festuca ovina* var. *ingrata*, *Poa sandbergii*, *Solidago salebrosa*, *Gentiana affinis*, *Balsamorhiza sagittata*, *Erigeron speciosus*, *Achillea millefolium*, and *Eriogonum compositum*, T6N, R45E, S36, SW1/4, approximately 92 plants, elev. 853 m, 30 August 2005, *A. Sondenaa* 676 (SRP); T5N, R45E, S12, NW1/4, approximately 50 plants, elev. 1250 m, 4 August 2005, *B. McClarin* 05-0646 (OSC); T6N, R44E, S13, NW1/4, 7 plants, elev. 1128 m, 01 September 2005, *B. McClarin*, no voucher collected due to small population size.

Previous knowledge. A Palouse Prairie endemic confined to grassy hillsides and prairies in southeast Washington and adjacent Idaho (D. Bogler, *Pyrrocoma*, pp. 413–424 in *Flora of North America* Vol. 20, Oxford University Press, New York, NY, 2006). Many populations likely extirpated by cultivation of lands for agriculture. There were 80 extant populations in Idaho and Washington as of 2005 (K. Gray, et al., Updated Palouse goldenweed (*Pyrrocoma liatriformis*) occurrences on BLM land, Craig Mountain, Idaho, Idaho Fish and Game, Boise, ID, 2005).

Significance. First report for Oregon. This species is a former federal candidate for threatened status that is currently on the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Species of Concern list (M. Mancuso, Palouse goldenweed (*Haplopappus liatriformis*) monitoring at Craig Mountain - 1996 results, Idaho Fish and Game, Boise, ID, 1997). *Pyrrocoma liatriformis* is considered Threatened in Washington with a Natural Heritage rank of G2 indicating it is imperiled because of rarity or vulnerability to extinction (Washington Natural Heritage Program, Endangered, threatened and sensitive vascular plants of Washington, Department of Natural Resources, Olympia, WA, 1997). Now that this rare species has been documented for northeast Oregon grasslands, Federal land managers for the U.S. Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management should initiate surveys and consider potential impacts to this species when conducting National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) analysis for land management activities.

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TEXAS

PROBOSCIDEA SABULOSA Correll (MARTYNIA-CEAE).—Hudspeth Co., about 1.0 mile north of Texas highway 20 and about 0.5 mile east of Acala Road, 31°20'0.20"N, 105°54'16.4"W, 1089 m, 20 September 2006, *Gutierrez* 1225, with *Gutierrez* (ASU with photos, BRIT, CAS, DES, NMC, NY, RM, RSA, SRSC, UTEP). About 20 plants observed in the area with *Portulaca oleracea*, *Portulaca halimoides*, *Cuscuta umbellata*, *Amaranthus acanthochiton*, *Tidestromia lanuginosa*, *Proboscidea parviflora*, *Heliotropium convolvulaceum*, *Gutierrezia sarothrae*, *Pectis papposa*, *Verbesina*

encelioides, *Mollugo cerviana*, *Bouteloua aristidoides*, *Bouteloua barbata*, *Munroa squarrosa*, *Psoralea scoparius*. Chihuahuan desert scrub in deep sand dunes dominated by *Prosopis glandulosa* var. *torreyana*, *Larrea tridentata*, and *Psoralea scoparius*.

Previous knowledge. The type locality is in Crane County, Texas (D. S. Correll, 1966, Some Additions to the Flora of Texas, *Rhodora* 68: 427–428). Subsequent collections were made in Ward and Winkler Counties, Texas, in adjacent Lea County, New Mexico, and in Socorro County in central New Mexico (P. K. Bretting, 1982, A systematic and ethnobotanical survey of *Proboscidea* and allied genera of the Martyniaceae, Ph.D. Dissertation, Indiana University). A single specimen was collected by Henrickson (*Henrickson* 7497, TEX) in northern Chihuahua approximately 50 miles from the Hudspeth County collection. All specimens were collected in habitats composed of sand dunes.

Significance. These specimens are the first documented collection from far West Texas. Additional specimens should be looked for in similar sand dune habitats of West Texas and south-central New Mexico.

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WASHINGTON

ABRONIA UMBELLATA Lam. (NYCTAGINACEAE).—Pacific Co: Willapa National Wildlife Refuge, Leadbetter Point Unit, T13N, R11W, S8, NW 1/4 of NW 1/4, USGS 7.5 min. North Cove Quad. Growing in an open sandy environment in habitat restored for Western Snowy Plover (*Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus*). The restored area (currently 26 ha) lies behind a dune east of the ocean beach, and was previously dominated by *Ammophila breviligulata* and *Ammophila arenaria*. *Ammophila* was cleared mechanically and re-growth was treated chemically; the area was also lightly covered with oyster shell from Willapa Bay to maintain open, sparsely vegetated, lightly shelled, sandy habitat for Western Snowy Plover, a federally-listed ground nesting shorebird. One plant was seen on September 5, 2006 (KB); a second plant was seen on September 12, 2006 (KB & KS), 63 m east of the first plant. Both plants were flowering and setting seed. Loose fragments of both plants were collected after elk trampled them during the discovery period (*K Sayce* WS, WTU).

Previous knowledge. The historic range of *Abronia umbellata* is from western Vancouver Island, British Columbia south along the coast to northern Baja California. In Washington, it was historically documented at four sites in Clallam and Kitsap Counties, but never in Pacific County.

Significance. In Washington, *Abronia umbellata* was previously thought to be extirpated; this is the first sighting since 1950. It is likely that *A. umbellata* historically occurred within Pacific County, but was never officially recorded. Removal of invasive *Ammophila* and leveling of dunes in the habitat restoration area allowed these plants to reestablish from seeds that